JULY 18, 1766. THE No 791.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

VIRGINIA, *June* 1766.

Mr. PRINTER,

IT is with reluctance I employ your Preſs. Biography is a ſcience which requires greater abilities than I am maſter of; and beſides, I fear I am not quite free from prejudice, a fault which this occaſion above all ſubjects me to. But ſince I ſuſpect my infirmities, I will avoid a commiſſion of the evil as far as human errours will permit.

I ſhall therefore decline paſſing judgment on actions, and content myſelf with a bare repetition of facts, in the ſame language I had them from an unprejudiced perſon. Indeed I believe they require not the aid of argument to ſtrip the wolf of the ſheep's dreſs.

If any perſon ſhall think himſelf ſo much intereſted in the ſequel as to deſire to know the author, he may find him at St. James's in Fredericksburg.

I am your humble ſervant,

AN ENEMY to HYPOCRISY.

IN July 1763 Col. M—r—r, having ſerved his country for more than ten years, and as long as it had any employment for him, propoſed to make a viſit to the Court of Britain; upon which the General Aſſembly of this colony, approving of his conduct while in their ſervice, were pleaſed to recommend him to their Sovereign in the moſt genteel terms, and alſo deſired their Agent to aſſiſt him as far as might be in his power: In conſequence of which, and ſome other very friendly recommendations, Col. M—r—r was moſt politely received in England, and entertained in a manner oftener wiſhed for than experienced.

In the fall 1764 Col. M—r—r went to Ireland, intending to return to Virginia with a ſpring voyage; but while he was in Ireland the Britiſh Parliament met, and paſſed a law (well known in America by the ſtile and title of the Stamp Act) which carved out an office then thought to be as genteel as profitable, to which Col. M—r—r's friends (particularly thoſe gained by the recommendation of the Aſſembly) got him appointed, without the ſolicitation, or even the knowledge, of Col. M—r—r. About three months after the appointment he returned to London, and for the firſt time was informed of the ſucceſs of his friends; who, to extend their favours ſtill further, became his ſecurities in a bond for an immenſe ſum conditioned for the performance of that office. So, with Shakeſpear, I may ſay,

" That he had been appointed to that office,
" It is moſt true; true he had accepted it.
" The very head and front of his offending
" Had that extent; no more ———

In the ſummer 1765 the Aſſembly's Agent wrote them of his ſucceſs, and attributes Col. M—r—r's appointment to a compliment the M—t—y paid to their recommendation. In a word, from the Agent's, and many private letters, it was well known how Col. M—r—r came to be appointed; and in particular a certain Gentleman, herein after named, knew it. But being more culpable himſelf, and being an adept in ſcurrilous invective, he fabricated a meagre effigy, created after his own likeneſs, and inſpired with his own ſoul, (1) which he baptiſed with the name of Col. M—r—r; whom (becauſe more than three thouſand miles diſtant) he treated with unheard of ſcurrility, and baſe detraction. (2)

" —— In faith, 'twas ſtrange, 'twas paſſing ſtrange;
" 'Twas pitiful, 'twas wond'rous pitiful ———

The greateſt rogue cried out rogue firſt. This very performer had ſolicited the office himſelf.

" Here comes the confeſſion ———
" ——— Let it bear witneſs ——

The confeſſion of Col. R—h—d H—n—y L—e of W—tm—l—d.

" When it was firſt mentioned that there was to be a
" tax laid on us, and before it was well known in what
" manner the tax was to be laid, (3) Col. R. C. offered
" him his intereſt to get him appointed Receiver of the
" Tax, which he thought he might as well have as another,
" (4) as he had a ſmall eſtate, and a large family; and
" in conſequence thereof did write letters to England:
" (5) But when he came to conſider of the act, and all
" the conſequences attending it, he would have recalled
" his letters; but it was too late." (6)

NOTES.

(1) *Quid non mortalia pectora cogis?*
——— auri ſacra fames!
was its laſt words.

(2) The reader is deſired to be referred to a dying ſpeech publiſhed in a Maryland paper in September or October laſt, which R—h—d H—n—y L—e of W—tm—l—d owns as his offſpring.

(3) The firſt report was in October 1764, which was, that a Stamp Duty was to be raiſed in the colonies. Every one who had read as much as the Confeſſor knew what a Stamp Duty was! Beſides, there were copies of the votes of the Houſe of Commons which arrived in Virginia in October (I dare ſay prior to the date of the Confeſſor's letters.) Moreover, it is worth obſerving that it was the authority that impoſed the tax, and not the tax itſelf, which the Americans objected to; for if the law had been conſtitutional they ought to have ſubmitted to it, or at moſt only petitioned for relief.

(4) So thought Col. M—r—r! who could not know our ſentiments as to the propriety of the act, being out of the colony twenty two months before his appointment. The Confeſſor was on the ſpot, and knew our ſentiments, and by ſoliciting for the office made it preſumable the law was agreeable to his countrymen, as is very juſtly obſerved by the Lords in their laſt proteſt on the paſſage of the act for the repeal.

(5) The Confeſſor never could remember he had wrote letters to ſolicit this office until lately, after his memory was refreſhed by a letter from Col. M—r—r to a late worthy deceaſed, wherein Col. M—r—r ſays " he is in poſſeſſion of ſome original letters from ſome perſons in this colony ſoliciting the office, for the acceptance of which they were ſo buſy in abuſing him." But on the contrary, the Confeſſor has taken to himſelf the merit of having refuſed to accept it, though preſſed by a very Hon. friend, who aſſured him he could procure it for him.

(6) The Confeſſor never diſcovered his conſiderations of the conſequences of the act until he was aſſured his application was not attended with ſucceſs, ſo it is to be preſumed his patriotick ſpirit was ſet on fire by envy and diſappointment. But, for his honour, it is to be confeſſed that when it did ſhow itſelf the flame was ſo hot as to burn a meagre effigy, and old houſe, notwithſtanding there were many Negroes preſent. An honourable multitude indeed!

If Col. M—r—r has the Confeſſor's letters, it is certainly too late to recall them.

To Mr. PURDIE, *Printer of the* VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

SIR, PRINCE EDWARD, *June* 22.

AS an account of circumſtances which happen in our own country muſt be more intereſting, in general, than information relative to the intention, health, and migrations of foreigners unknown, with whom we have no connexion, I am of opinion that domeſtick occurrences would in general be moſt entertaining to your readers; and as I eſteem it the duty of every man to endeavour to contribute his mite towards the information, entertainment, and inſtruction, of others, I would earneſtly requeſt my countrymen, who have leiſure, that they would tranſmit to you ſome things curious or uſeful as they occur. The effects of lightning in this county, on Saturday ſe'nnight, appearing to me ſomewhat remarkable, I ſend you the following account, which was atteſted by the perſons who were preſent at the cataſtrophe. I apply to you, rather than to your brother Printer, on this occaſion, becauſe I think that the long time you have already been employed in the ſervice of this colony entitles you to ſome preference and reſpect from every ſteady man who loves his country.

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

PHILANTHROPOS.

ON Saturday the 14th of June a very gloomy cloud ſuddenly aroſe, and violent lightning and thunder immediately enſued. It paſſed over ſeveral large houſes with brick chimnies (belonging to Mr. James French, a merchant in Prince Edward county) without affecting any thing; and a ſmall houſe (the reſidence of James Smith a tailor) on lower ground, at 30 or 40 yards diſtance, with a wooden chimney at the further end, was ſtruck with lightning. The lightning entered at the upper ſhingle on the end of this cottage, next to Mr. French's houſes. It ſhivered to pieces a couple of the upper ſtuds, paſſed through the plate, and ſhivered a ſtud below, and made ſome part of it appear as if gunpowder had been burned on it. In the two upper ſtuds were a couple of nails, on which, by the ſtirrups, was ſuſpended a ſaddle. The tin on the ſtirrup irons was melted off, the ſtirrup leathers were burned, and the ſaddle was torn into pieces. More than a hundred nails were drawn in the end of this ſmall houſe, and ſeveral clapboards were drove to a conſiderable diſtance. Some of the ſhingle nails were ſtarted, and ſome were drawn half out; and it was the ſame in regard to ſeveral clapboard nails at the end. In the room below the lightning paſſed along a ſhelf covered with pewter, where it melted part of ſome baſons and ſpoons, and many plates. A looking-glaſs on that end was broke into pieces, and ſome part of the frame daſhed againſt the back of the chimney at the oppoſite end. The lightning alſo went through a caſk of beer, and tore out on each ſide part of a ſtave about twelve inches long and two inches broad. The hoops were iron, and one of them was broke, but ſhowed no particular mark of the cauſe. Mary Smith, wife of the above mentioned James Smith, ſtood ironing ſome clothes at a table near the end which was ſtruck, with her back towards the chimney, and a box iron in her hand. She was knocked down, and for half an hour after ſhowed no ſign of life; and it was more than two hours before ſhe could ſpeak. Her right eye was extremely affected, ſo that for many days ſhe could not ſee with it. The lightning proceeded down her face, without leaving any other mark; thence down between her breaſts, turned half round her left breaſt, and thence ſtraight down her ſide, and went off on the upper and outward part of her thigh. Its track was ſtrongly marked on her body, by a great number of bliſters, ſome of which were very bad, ſo that ulcers will remain for ſome time yet to come. She was entirely out of her ſenſes for ſome conſiderable time, and by intervals was ſo until Wedneſday laſt; ſince which ſhe has been pretty well, but complains of pain about her ſhoulders and breaſt; however, there is now no doubt of her perfect recovery. In the night after this accident happened ſhe vomited much ſtuff, which had the appearance of melted ſulphur, intermixed with a little gunpowder, and emitted a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell. The box iron which ſhe was uſing ſhowed no mark of lightning, but a pair of ſleeve buttons were no where to be found. James Smith himſelf, ſitting on the work board, was ſtruck acroſs his thighs, but no mark appeared. He felt he ſays as if ham-ſtrung, and for ſome time was unable to get up without aſſiſtance; however, he feels little or no inconvenience from it at preſent. A young man who was lolling on a feather bed, near the wall where the lightning ſtruck, with his legs reſting on the work board, got a pretty large mark above one of his knees, like a bruiſe. A boy about 12 or 13 years of age, ſtanding near the table above mentioned, ſifting meal, was knocked down, and appeared lifeleſs for at leaſt a quarter of an hour. The lightning ſinged the hair on the right ſide of his forehead, went down his face, burned the hair entirely off his right eyebrow, and left very little of his right eye-laſhes remaining. Thence it went down his cheek, and along his chin. On his brow was a bliſter, and alſo on his cheek; and the reſt of the track along his face was ſo burned that the ſcarf ſkin has ſince come off. From his chin it proceeded to his breaſt, and went winding in a ſpiral manner along his groin, and the outward part of his left thigh, until it totally diſappeared exactly in his inſtep. His breaſt and thigh were much burned; and the track, which was no where more than an inch broad, appeared a chain of bliſters, ſome of which were very large, and the ulcers from thence will not be cured for ſome conſiderable time yet to come. He wore at that time a pair of breeches of green plains, the left thigh of which was torn into pieces by the lightning; and two metal buttons, which were on the waiſtband, were torn off, and only a ſmall part of one of them could afterwards be found; the other entirely diſappeared.—This day James Smith and his wife, like pious Chriſtians, publickly returned thanks to the Supreme Being for their wonderful eſcape.

A TALE.

A CERTAIN maid, too prudiſhly inclin'd,
Though not averſe to Hymen's band,
Propos'd within herſelf to find
The moſt complete of all mankind,
E'er ſhe would give her hand.
He muſt be handſome, witty, rich, and young;
Of gentle manners, and of graceful air;
Not over brown, nor over fair;
One that knew when to ſpeak, or hold his tongue;
From every vice and folly free;
Nor jealous hot, nor cold indifferent be;
Mark that!
The prude knew what ſhe would be at.
Now men of *birth* and *rank*, and *parts*,
Approach at beauty's call,
To make an offer of their hearts;
But ſhe deſpis'd them all.
One had a ſquint in his left *eye*;
Another's *noſe* was all awry;
This of every manly charm poſſeſt,
But then, he ne'er had been in *France*;
With ſenſe and wit another bleſt,
Could neither *ſing* nor *dance*:
'Twas this, 'twas that,
'Twas Lord knows what!
For prudes are ever over-nice,
Diſdainful, formal, and preciſe.
Theſe gone, ſome men of *lower* claſs,
Now proffer terms to wed;
Am I reduc'd to ſuch a paſs?
She cry'd, then ſcrew'd her mouth, and toſs'd her head;
To take up with each paultry fellow!
Thank Heaven! the fruit is not ſo mellow!
Who waits there? John, how came this thing about?
The way theſe folks got in, pray ſhow them out.
I am not quite ſo deſperate grown,
To gnaw my ſheets, becauſe I lie alone.

Thus glorying in her ſcornful airs and pride,
Years ſlipt away, and ſhe not yet a bride!
The plum began to loſe its *bloom*,
And now with grief ſhe ſees each day
A ſmile, or grace, ſtill creep away,
And leave a *wrinkle* in its room.
Vainly her charms ſhe ſtudies to retain;
Paint, patches, and pomatums, all are vain.
O time! thou greateſt robber of all robbers!
What pity 'tis, there are no beauty-jobbers!
A *houſe* repair'd may look as good as new;
But for a *face*, 'twill never do.
Our prude began to vex and fret;
Her looking-glaſs was ever ſaying,
What? don't you ſee your charms decaying?
Make haſte, or you'll no huſband get.

Some ſtrange deſires! more urgent ſtill,
Complain'd ſhe us'd her beauty ill.
Do prudiſh boſoms harbour then deſires?
Pure are their thoughts, and barely *warm* their fires;
Of that you'll be convinc'd anon.
For now reduc'd to her laſt ſtake,
She was reſolv'd a puſh to make,
For what her heart was ſet upon;
And ſo for love, and virtue's ſake,
She wedded with her *footman John.*
Would you the ſweets of virtuous love enjoy;
Young maids, for you I tell the tale,
Be not too yielding, nor too coy;
Cupid is an unlucky boy,
A feather ſometimes turns the ſcale.
Where age, and wealth, and humours ſuit,
Let not a trifle raiſe diſpute;
For ſhe who is too hard to pleaſe
Will run the riſk (pray note it well)
To live a maiden all her days,
And then lead *apes in hell.*

To Meſſ. Purdie & Dixon, *Printers in* W^m^sburg.

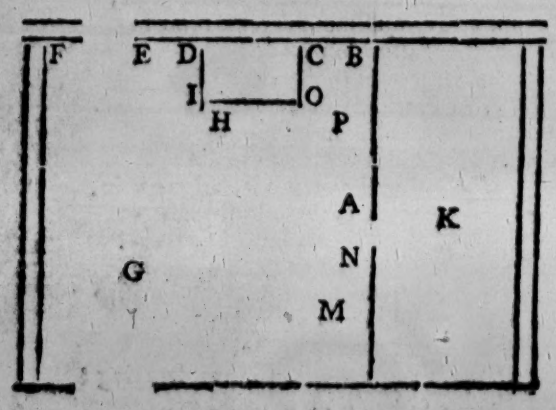
GENTLEMEN,

WHEN incidents of real importance occur, every good and prudent man muſt eſteem it an indiſpenſable duty of thoſe who are acquainted with the particulars to give a fair and candid relation of the facts. Every ſenſible man muſt look upon the following affair as of the utmoſt conſequence; and therefore, as accounts of it have differed, and as many have thereby been deceived, and have worked themſelves up to an unbecoming warmth, you are deſired, without delay, to publiſh the following candid narration. Should any of your readers, whose rank or ability entitles him to notice, deſire proof for what is therein mentioned, the names of witneſſes, of unexceptionable characters, ſhall be publiſhed for their ſatisfaction. Your ſpeedy publication of this will open the eyes of ſome well meaning men; and if any part of it be thought in the leaſt ſevere, every prudent perſon of credit will be pleaſed with the information, as thereby he may publickly and properly exculpate himſelf, if undeſervedly blamed; and if any one ſuſpects partiality in the relation, he may undertake to demonſtrate the juſtice of his ſuſpicion. Some perſons have ungenerouſly ſurmiſed that the influence of Mr. Chiſwell's friends will prevent the truth from being publiſhed: But who of his friends have ſo little ſenſe and honour as to deſire the ſuppreſſion of truth, and the violation of juſtice and government? And who can think ſo unfavourably of you as to imagine you capable of doing any thing which would ſhow yourſelves ſo much influenced by a party, who could lay their heads together to ſubvert government and injure ſociety? And who could ſuppoſe you ſo inattentive to your own undertakings, your credit, your duty, and your intereſt? Were it poſſible that any one could wiſh and attempt to ſuppreſs the truth on this occaſion in this colony, it muſt undoubtedly be expected that application would be ſpeedily made to a preſs which is free without controul; and that ſuitable obſervations would be made, which would redound but little to the credit of Virginia. I apply to you rather than to your brother Printer, becauſe you have been ſteady and faithful ſervants to the colony for a long time paſt, and therefore you merit favour, attention, and preference, by every man of principle. I entertain no doubt of your being pleaſed to inſert this, with the following relation, queries, and obſervation, in your next Paper; and I am, Gentlemen,

Your very humble ſervant,

DIKEPHILOS.

ON Tueſday the 3d of June laſt, Mr. Robert Routlidge, a merchant of Prince Edward county, in this colony, a worthy blunt man, of ſtrict honeſty and ſincerity, a man incapable of fraud or hypocriſy, ſpent the greateſt part of the day in Benjamin Moſby's tavern at Cumberland court-houſe, with ſeveral Gentlemen of his acquaintance, and was joined in the evening by Col. John Chiſwell. After ſome time had paſſed, Col. Chiſwell was talking in an important manner, and ſomewhat liberal of oaths; upon which Mr. Routlidge, who was intimately acquainted with him, and regarded by him as a friend, ſignified his diſapprobation, with leſs politeneſs perhaps than was due to a man of Col. Chiſwell's figure. Upon this Col. Chiſwell was extremely abuſive, and after calling Routlidge a fugitive rebel, a villain who came to Virginia to cheat and defraud men of their property, and a Preſbyterian fellow, Routlidge, who was then drunk, was provoked to throw wine out of his glaſs at Col. Chiſwell's face, ſome ſmall part of which did touch him. This was an indignity which perhaps men of honour ought to reſent from any one, unleſs from an aggravated and abuſed friend, or a man intoxicated with liquor. Col. Chiſwell, who was then perfectly ſober, attempted to throw a bowl of toddy at Mr. Routlidge, but was prevented by ſome of the company; then he attempted to throw a candleſtick at him, but was prevented alſo in that; and then he tried to ſtrike him with a pair of tongs, but he was likewiſe prevented in that. Upon which he ordered his ſervant to bring his ſword; but as that was in another houſe, no one ſuſpected its being brought; however, on threatening to kill his ſervant if he did not comply, the lad went for the ſword, and delivered it to his maſter in the ſhed room at K. Upon Col. Chiſwell's re-entering the room, and going towards the chimney at M, and ſome of the company perceiving the ſword, one of them perſuaded him much to give it up, and approached towards him, Mr. Chiſwell went cloſe to the wall, and towards N, and ſwore that he would run any man through the body who ſhould dare to come near him, or offer to take his ſword.



Then he ordered in an imperious tone that Routlidge ſhould depart out of the room, as unworthy to appear in ſuch company; and ſwore that if he did not immediately get out, he would kill him. Routlidge was very deſirous of remaining, and, hickuping, ſaid that he had no ill will againſt Col. Chiſwell, and that he was ſure Col. Chiſwell would not hurt him with his ſword; and when ſome of the company propoſed that Routlidge ſhould be carried off and put to bed, others ſaid that he ought not to be carried out, as he was not the intruder. However, Mr. Routlidge was conducted by Mr. Joſeph Carrington from G to the door at EF. Meanwhile, as he was conducted towards the door, Col. Chiſwell moved cloſe along the partition from A towards B, about ſix feet, abuſing Routlidge in the moſt opprobrious and affecting terms. From B to E is upwards of ten feet, and cloſe to the wall at DC was a table three feet five inches and a half in diameter, the neareſt part of which table was more than four feet diſtant from the partition AB; to which partition Col. Chiſwell kept cloſe, with intention probably to prevent any one from getting behind him to deprive him of his ſword. The table at DC was within leſs than three feet of the door EF. While Mr. Carrington was ſearching his pockets for the key of a room where he intended Mr. Routlidge ſhould ſleep, and Mr. Routlidge was ſtanding at the ſide of the door at E, and Col. Chiſwell at the ſame time continuing his abuſe, and concluding with the words Preſbyterian fellow, Mr. Routlidge went from the door at E up to the end of the table, repeating the word fellow. At the ſide of the table IO, ſeveral Gentlemen were ſtanding, who would have prevented Mr. Routlidge from going round it even if he had ſhowed a deſire ſo to do; and Mr. Carrington caught hold of him again, almoſt as ſoon as he had reached the table. Col. Chiſwell, who was then ſtanding at P, ſeeing Mr. Routlidge acroſs the table, went inſtantly from the wall to the table at the end CO towards O; and with his ſword, or hanger, which I am informed was about two feet long, ſtabbed him through the heart acroſs the table. Mr. Thomſon Swann was cloſe to the table at H, with the breaſt of his coat, in conſequence thereof, projecting over it; and the ſword in its way paſſed through his coat, near the extremity of the third button-hole from the bottom. Mr. Swann, upon ſeeing Colonel Chiſwell advance, was going to ſeize the ſword to prevent miſchief. When Col. Chiſwell ruſhed up to the table, a Gentleman, who had been for ſome time watching an opportunity to ſeize his arm or ſword with ſafety, ran up behind him, and caught hold of him; but immediately he (Col. Chiſwell) told him that it was too late, and added, "He is "dead, and I killed him." Mr. Routlidge immediately ſunk down in the arms of Mr. Carrington, and inſtantly expired, without uttering one word, or ſhowing the leaſt emotion. Soon after Col. Chiſwell, with the greateſt calmneſs and deliberation, ordered his boy to take his ſword and clean it carefully, and rub it over well with tallow, leſt it ſhould ruſt. While poor Routlidge was lying dead, Col. Chiſwell continued his abuſe, and ſome time after ſaid, "He deſerves his fate, damn him; I aimed at his "heart, and I have hit it." After which he called for a bowl of toddy, and drank very freely; ſo that before the Juſtice of the Peace, who was ſent for, made his appearance, he was ſomewhat intoxicated. Upon examining the Gentlemen who were preſent, he was committed to the county gaol. He ſhowed no ſign of concern next day, nor indeed for ſome time after. On the next day, however, he inquired very kindly after Mr. Swann's health; and ſaid he was apprehenſive that he had wounded him, as he had ſo ſmall a view of Routlidge's body when he made the thruſt.——To all theſe circumſtances perſons of undoubted good characters and principles were witneſſes, more than one to every particular; and I have not heard that the teſtimony of any perſon has deviated from what he conſtantly averred as fact on the occaſion, or in the leaſt differed from that of others, except the teſtimony of a certain perſon who was preſent (though utterly unworthy to be admitted among honeſt men) and has rendered himſelf notorious to numbers, by his variations in relating this unluckly affair. He ſwore, I am told, to the jury on the inquiſition, that he ſaw Chiſwell make a thruſt; and to the Examining Court he ſwore that he ſaw Routlidge fall upon the ſword. He has told the ſtory in ſeveral ways, and he has made it appear in very different lights, generally paying greater attention to the apparent diſpoſitions of perſons preſent than to the facts. Upon the day on which the Examining Court was held, he went to the priſon where Col. Chiſwell was, and told him that he had well examined into the matter, and that he was as well acquainted with the law relative to ſuch caſes as any one, and was ſurpriſed that any man in his ſenſes would call what he had done murder, or indeed any thing but chance-medley; and immediately after he went to the the tavern, and then hearing ſome perſons blame Col. Chiſwell, he ſaid that Chiſwell was guilty of murder beyond all doubt, and that if it was not found ſo he would be greatly ſurpriſed. If this man ſhould not greatly amend his behaviour for the future, will not the law take effect, and puniſh, as well as ſtigmatize him? Would not this effect his reformation, and be an uſeful example to others who may be equally void of principles?

By the inquiſition before the Coroner, I am informed that it was found that Robert Routlidge received his death by a ſword in the hand of John Chiſwell; and the Examining Court refuſed admitting him to bail, and ordered him to be carried to the publick gaol to be legally tried. However, three Judges of the General Court, out of ſeſſions, I am informed, were pleaſed to admit him to bail, without examining any one perſon who had been preſent at the ſhocking accident, or even ſeeing any of their depoſitions. Were theſe Gentlemen right in ſuch proceedings? Does it not appear an act of wonderful partiality? Would it not be proper and adviſeable for them to ſhow to the publick ſome reaſon for this ſtep, that may tend to remove the uneaſineſs which many ſuffer at preſent, from an apprehenſion that juſtice is perverted, and law trampled on? They are honourable Gentlemen, and prudent Gentlemen; and will, no doubt, be ſo kind as to take a little trouble to give ſatisfaction and eaſe to the publick on this occaſion. The three Judges of the General Court, above mentioned, did indeed examine two perſons who were preſent at the Examining Court aforeſaid. Theſe two perſons I believe ſwore nothing but the truth; but, did they ſwear the whole truth as above related? Will not Mr. James M'Doual, Mr. Joſeph Carrington's wife, Mr. Philip Tabb, and others, poſitively ſwear that they ſaw Col. Chiſwell make the fatal thruſt acroſs the table, as above mentioned. Are there not many who will ſwear that, for a conſiderable time before, Mr. Routlidge had ſhowed no diſpoſition to hurt Col. Chiſwell, and that he had no weapon offenſive or defenſive in his hand? And is it poſſible that the three Judges above mentioned could have admitted the criminal to bail, had they been properly acquainted with circumſtances of this dismal affair? In order that even depoſitions of perſons who had been preſent ſhould be ſufficient to regulate and juſtify men in taking ſteps of this importance, would it not have been neceſſary and proper that the King's Attorney (or ſome other proper perſon to interrogate for the Crown) ſhould have been preſent, as well as the criminal's attorney? Is it not probable that, on ſuch occaſion, an artful perſon, by aſking particular queſtions, in particular manners, and by artfully or boldly giving ſome directions relative to the manner of wording ſuch depoſitions, is it not probable, I ſay, that, by this means, while no ſkilful perſon is employed on the other ſide, even depoſitions may appear in the eye of the law ſomewhat different from the real and true ſtate of the caſe? Was the King's Attorney preſent at the Examining Court? Did he not leave the county on the day appointed for the examination, without appointing any one in his ſtead to appear for the King, and thereby to do juſtice and ſecure the life of the ſubject, by taking proper ſteps and aſking ſuitable queſtions? Under the preſent circumſtances, was not the bail illegally taken? And, if ſo, ought not Col. Chiſwell to be retaken, and bailed in a legal and conſtitutional manner, if he be entitled to ſuch privilege.

Lord Byron was a Nobleman in Britain who had great friends, and Lord Byron's was an affair of honour, attended by ſeveral favourable circumſtances, without any appearance of premeditated malice, or cowardly or unfair proceeding; and the Coroner's inqueſt brought in their verdict manſlaughter, yet Lord Byron could not be bailed, but was confined in the Tower until he obtained his diſcharge by due and regular courſe of law.

Pray, why was the Earl Ferrers treated with ſo little indulgence? Was he, who was proved a lunatick, and, as ſoon as he wounded his ſteward, ſent for a ſurgeon, and ordered the greateſt care to be taken of him, was he, I ſay, more blameable than Col. Chiſwell; who, after killing Mr. Routlidge on the ſpot, continued to load him with invectives? The Earl Ferrers had as powerful friends and relations perhaps as any Nobleman in England, yet the Earl Ferrers could not be admitted to bail, nor ſcreened from juſtice. The perſons concerned there were men of knowledge, men of honour, men acquainted with law, and attentive to juſtice and civil government. They were men who would not injure the publick, and ſtain their own characters, to ſave unjuſtly a faulty friend: They had too juſt and great regard for peoples lives, and the laws and conſtitution of their country. But are not the Judges of our General Court as prudent and upright men as any in Britain? Some ſay indeed that the greateſt ſubject in Britain would be called to account, and ſuffer for ſuch proceedings. But are not the proceedings of theſe Gentlemen proper? Or, if they are wrong, did not their errour proceed from miſinformation?

Moſt people at preſent are really extremely uneaſy, on various accounts. They ſay that one atrocious murderer has already been cleared, by means of great friends; and they are apprehenſive that will not be the laſt opprobrious ſtain of the kind on our colony. Many likewiſe ſuſpect that if Col. Chiſwell appear to take his trial he will object to the Cumberland *Venire*, and take care to have a menial or pliable tribe of by-ſtanders planted ready to ſupply their place. But is it not ungenerous to ſuppoſe that either he or his friends would ever think of ſo improper an attempt?

Patriots, however, are alarmed on this occaſion; foreigners are alarmed; the middle and lower ranks of men, who are acquainted with the particulars, are extremely alarmed. But have they reaſon for much uneaſineſs? Ought they not to believe that perſons in power will always act rightly? Routlidge's poor neighbours, who have been ſupported on ſome occaſions by his humanity and bounty, ſhed tears whenever the unhappy affair is mentioned; and they ſay if the law be diſregarded, violated, and trampled upon, to ſave from juſtice the aſſaſſin of their worthy benefactor, that they can never enjoy a moment's eaſe until they take proper revenge for the cruel and cowardly aſſaſſination. They ſay they will endeavour to be perfectly quiet until they ſee the event of the proſecution; but they vow that if power exerciſe injuſtice and partiality, they can never permit the aſſaſſin, nor any of his abetters, to paſs with impunity. I have perſuaded them to make themſelves eaſy, and I have begged that they would not carry matters to extremity; and though I muſt confeſs that I cannot help applauding their honeſt grateful hearts, I now publickly beg they will be cautious, and not doubt of the honour and patriotiſm of the Gentlemen who have been or may be concerned in this affair. All Routlidge's acquaintances are extremely affected, and ſome of them mention unreaſonable doubts in regard to the matter. It muſt be indeed confeſſed that the ſteps hitherto taken at Williamſburg were entirely wrong; but, will not thoſe in authority have matters ſet right as ſoon as poſſible?

People in general ſay that every true American juſtly deteſted the late intolerable Stamp Act; and that many Gentlemen, who had ſufficient confidence in our power, declared that they would riſk their lives and fortunes to keep off ſuch oppreſſion, and ſecure their liberty and property. But now they apprehend that this partiality may be attended with ſtill more dreadful conſequences than even that deteſtable act of power could have been, becauſe this muſt affect our lives, while that could only affect our eſtates.

Are men to be blamed for being thus zealous for their ſecurity? In whatever manner men may be pleaſed to talk of riſking their lives rather than they would ſubmit to trifling inconveniences, muſt it not be allowed by every ſenſible man that life is of ſomewhat higher eſtimation than property?

Had Mr. Chiſwell's affair been ſecret, and the truth doubtful, there might have been ſome colour of excuſe for ſuch of his friends who had no regard to the benefit of ſociety, and were entirely void of patriotiſm, to endeavour to ſtretch points in order that they might ſave a man of Col. Chiſwell's figure; but as the murder was perpetrated before ſo many creditable witneſſes, can any man of ſenſe and prudence attempt to ſacrifice his country (as well as

his own credit and honour) on account of perſonal attachment, when he can hardly even hope to carry his point? But, on the other hand, can any man do ſo much injuſtice to ſome of Col. Chiſwell's beſt friends as to ſuppoſe them capable of acting unworthily? Some perſons are apprehenſive that Mr. Attorney's connexions with Col. Chiſwell will occaſion the proſecution for the King to be carried on in a different manner from what it ought to be; but, is not this an unreaſonable ſurmiſe? Muſt not every one, who has the pleaſure of being acquainted with that worthy Gentleman, reſt perfectly ſatisfied that he will either proſecute as ſtrictly as law and juſtice require, or that he will get ſome indifferent and properly qualified perſon to proſecute in his ſtead?

As the proceedings in this affair is a matter of the utmoſt importance to the liberty of the ſubject, and as every ſenſible man muſt view and conſider the ſame very ſeriouſly, I intreat, and am in hopes, that ſome Gentleman of proper genius, knowledge, and leiſure, will canvaſs whatſoever may be neceſſary on the occaſion, in the moſt proper and ample manner, and ſpeedily publiſh the reſult of his inquiry, for the benefit of the publick.

DIKEPHILOS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 18.

Laſt week, through the exceſſive heat of the weather, a man while at work upon a houſe in the town of Portſmouth fainted and died ſoon after, a Negro of Mr. Tatem's in Norfolk county dropt down in the corn field and expired, and two Negroes in the borough of Norfolk, one belonging to Doctor Campbell, and the other to the Tanwork there, died likewiſe. The thermometer at a houſe in this city, about that time, although hanging in a cool place, quite from the ſun, was at 94 degrees.

Advertiſements.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 12, 1766.

MANY letters having of late been ſent to me, charged with poſtages, merely relating to the private concerns of other people, and having reaſon to believe that ſeveral of them have been induſtriouſly put into the Poſt Office when no ſuch conveyance or impoſition was intended: Therefore, to prevent inconveniences which may ſometimes happen from my not anſwering ſuch letters, I give notice that I will not take up any letter, except foreign, which ſhall come directed to me by the poſt, unleſs the poſtage be paid.

BEN. WALLER.

For SALE, *and to be entered upon the 1ſt day of* January *next*,

A TRACT of LAND in *New Kent* county, known by the name of *Hickory Neck*, containing 400 acres; on which is a large plantation, and houſes proper for a quarter. The land is remarkably level, and eſteemed equal in goodneſs to moſt in that county for all kinds of grain. It is a good place for ſtock, well wooded and watered, and within a quarter of a mile of church and mill. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms of

ALEXANDER PURDIE.

IF SAMUEL FLEMING, or the lawful repreſentative of —— FLEMING, who married a ſiſter of *Margaret Wethers*'s, of *Eaſt Grinſtead*, *Suſſex* county, in *England*, will apply to *Benjamin Johnſton* in *Spotſylvania* county, ſomething to advantage may be heard of. No further notice will be given. 1‖

HANOVER, JULY 10, 1766.

I INTEND leaving the colony ſoon, unleſs I meet with better buſineſs than I have any view of at preſent. 2‖ JOHN HOOK.

To be SOLD,

EIGHT hundred and eighty ſix acres of LAND, on *Little Roanoke* river, in *Charlotte* county, about 4 miles from the court-houſe. Alſo a tract of land in *Louiſa* county, containing 385 acres, with convenient buildings, and in good order for cropping. Likewiſe 62 acres in ſaid county, with a mill, and the plantation in good order for working two hands. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of the above tracts may have them on very reaſonable terms by applying to me in *Louiſa*, as ſoon as convenient.

8 JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. Any perſon that wants very good buſhes and gudgeons for an overſhot mill, may have them by applying as above.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 3000 acres of good LAND, in *Hanover* county, within 8 miles of *Page*'s warehouſe. For terms inquire of

BOWLER COCKE, Jun.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidders, at* Falmouth, *the 26th inſtant, for ready money*,

SOME damaged GOODS, imported in the *Rogers*, conſiſting of hats, wool cards, gunpowder, ſagathy, duroys, *&c.* for the benefit of the enſurers. 2 JAMES BUCHANAN.

STOLEN from *Peterſburg*, laſt *Friday* night, a mouſe coloured gray horſe, about 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots and gallops well, has a remarkable white ſpot on the point of his buttock about the bigneſs of a dollar, but no brand as I know of. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, in *Peterſburg*, ſhall have 40 s. reward; and, upon conviction of the thief, 5 l.

2‖ WILLIAM DABNEY.

STRAYED from the neighbourhood of *Fighting Creek*, in *Cumberland*, a ſmall dapple gray horſe, with a hanging mane, and branded 60; alſo a very ill ſhaped ſorrel mare, that generally moves in a ſide at a time pace, when firſt put in motion. Whoever brings them to me at *Turkey Iſland*, or conveys them to *Joſhua Blanton*, my overſeer, on *Buſh* river, ſhall have 20 s. for each, beſides his expenſes.

RYLAND RANDOLPH.

N. B. All my horſes are branded on the near ſhoulder and haunch RMR in a piece.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 23d of *May*, from *Peterſburg*, a bright bay horſe, with a ſtar in his face, all his feet white, a roached mane and bob tail, his brand forgot, paces very wide, trots well, makes a remarkable dent on his off buttock when rode, and was once the property of *Thomas Jackſon*, in *Brunſwick*. Whoever gives information of the ſaid horſe to *Glaſter Hunnicutt* in *Suſſex*, *Edward Stabler* in *Peterſburg*, or brings him to *Southampton* court-houſe, or to me in *Nanſemond*, ſhall be ſufficiently rewarded for their trouble.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

A MASTER is wanted for *SYME*'s CHARITY SCHOOL, in *Elizabeth City* county. Any perſon inclined to undertake that office, may apply to the Governours and Viſiters of the ſchool.

William Coakley,

From the WEST INDIES,

Now reſiding in the town of NORFOLK,

UNDERTAKES to cure the following diſorders, *viz.* CANCERS, CANKERS, MORTIFICATIONS, FISTULAS, POLYPUSSES, RINGWORMS of all kinds, the GRAVEL, DROPSY, DRY GRIPES, *&c.* He alſo practiſes in every branch of SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, and PHYSICK.

N. B. The terms on the above diſorders is, "No "purchaſe no pay." Neither does the practitioner make uſe of INCISION in the cure of any of the above.

To be SOLD *at* Cleve, *in* King George *county*,

EIGHT COPPER STILLS, of the following gauge, *viz.* Three of 120 gallons each, four of 80 gallons each, and one of 8 gallons; alſo two large coppers, one of 500 gallons, the other of 300 gallons. They are now as valuable as when imported, and may be had for their firſt coſt, of the executors of *Charles Carter*, Eſq; LANDON CARTER.

2 CHARLES CARTER.

NORFOLK, JULY 7, 1766.

THERE is now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcribers a ſmall box, imported in the *Fauquier*, Captain *Necks*, marked MP in a piece, N° 2, containing a ſatin gown and coat, three fans, an egret, a piece of died yellow ſilk, and a *Perſian* lining for it.

Theſe things were ſent in from *England* about two years ago to *Mann Page*, Eſq; who returned them, as they did not belong to him.

The owner may have them, on paying the charge of dying, *&c.* BALFOUR & BARRAUD.

CHARLES CITY, JULY 8, 1766.

THE Subſcriber intends to leave the colony very ſoon. All perſons, any ways indebted to him, are deſired to make immediate payment; and ſuch as have any demands againſt him may ſend them to be adjuſted.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

STOLEN,

A Couple of ſilver table ſpoons, one of which is marked with a hand graſping a branch, the other has no mark, but is ſtamped by the maker TD and WW. If offered for ſale, they are deſired to be ſtopt; and whoever brings them to the Printing Office, *Williamſburg*, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward.

Juſt imported from the manufacturer, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber,

A VERY good aſſortment of worſted ſtocking pieces, of different ſorts and colours, with trimmings ſuitable; alſo mens thread, and womens cotton ſtockings. The above goods may be had at a very reaſonable advance, for ready money, or credit until *October*, by applying to *William Burdett* and C°, in *Williamſburg*; or the ſubſcriber, in *Church* ſtreet, *Norfolk*. FREER ARMSTON.

To be SOLD, *in* Hanover *county*,

TWO tracts of LAND, one of which contains 550 acres, on which is a new dwelling-houſe with two rooms on a floor, a brick chimney in the middle, with fire-places in each room, all convenient out-houſes, a garden newly paled in, a quantity of valuable fruit trees, and ground enough cleared to work 4 or 5 hands, the whole under a good fence; there is a creek runs through the land, which makes low grounds ſuitable for a meadow, if cleared. The other tract contains 227 acres, with much ſuch conveniences as the firſt. Each tract is very level, and lies about 12 miles above the court-houſe. Long credit will be given for two thirds of the money. The terms may be known by applying to me, on the firſt mentioned land.

2‖ WILLIAM TOMPKINS.

To be SOLD *at* Falmouth, *on the 26th inſtant, for ready money*,

SOME damaged GOODS, imported in the *Rogers*, conſiſting of hats, wool cards, gunpowder, ſagathy, duroys, *&c.* for the benefit of the enſurers. 2 JAMES BUCHANAN.

To be SOLD *at* Falmouth, *on the 26th inſtant, for ready money*,

SOME damaged GOODS, imported in the *Rogers*, conſiſting of hats, wool cards, gunpowder, ſagathy, duroys, *&c.* for the benefit of the enſurers. 2 JAMES BUCHANAN.

To be SOLD (*during the life of Mr.* JOHN CLAYTON *of* Henrico *county, who is very healthy, and about* 40 *years of age*)

AN exceeding good tract of LAND in ſaid county, containing 200 acres, commonly called and known by the name of the *Horſeſhoe*, being a neck of land joining the *Southanna* river. Alſo to be ſold, the fee-ſimple eſtate of a tract of land in *New Kent* county, on *Great Skimino* creek, containing about 200 acres, lately the property of *David Crews*, deceaſed. The terms for the firſt mentioned land may be known of the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes; the latter will be ſold to the higheſt bidder at *New Kent* court, in *Auguſt* next, on two months credit.

HARRY TOMPKINS.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber on his private account, for his tranſactions as ſheriff of the county of *Hanover*, or on account of thoſe eſtates he has had the management of, are deſired to make immediate payment; thoſe who fail may depend on the greateſt rigour being uſed, as his affairs will not admit of any further delay.

HARRY TOMPKINS.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder T, and on the near buttock H; alſo a black horſe, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with a blaze in his face, and branded on the near buttock 8.

‖ WILLIAM HALL, Sen.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, about 6 years old, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, trots, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock B; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l. ‖ JOHN LAWS.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l.

‖ HENRY MACON.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches high, has a white ſtreak about half round her neck, ſuppoſed to be done by a rope, but not branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

‖ HENRY PEMBERTON.

IT is again requeſted of thoſe indebted to the late partnerſhip of JOSEPH ROYLE, deceaſed, and Company, to diſcharge their accounts as ſoon as poſſible, the executors of *William Hunter* and *Joſeph Royle* being under an abſolute neceſſity of having the affairs of the ſaid concern ſettled with all expedition.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 2, 1766.

HAVING, ſince my former advertiſement, which I am ſorry to find has produced very little good effect, examined into the ſtate of the Treaſury, I think it neceſſary to be more particular. I muſt firſt deſire the favour of Gentlemen to be a little more regular in returning the proper liſts to the Office, as, without them, it will not be in my power to ſtate the publick accounts diſtinctly, nor to ſettle with the ſeveral Sheriffs. Beſides the very large arrears, ſome of many years ſtanding, which are due for land and poll taxes, the taxes upon wheel carriages, wrecks and ordinary licenſes, and the duties upon tobacco, I obſerve that many Sheriffs have not made up their accounts of the publick tobacco, which was levied to diſcharge the militia claims and other publick debts and which ought by law to have been paid into the Treaſury laſt *October*; neither have many of them returned bonds for ſuch part of the tobacco as was ſold upon credit according to the directions of the act of Aſſembly; and, of thoſe bonds, which have been returned, many remain in the Office ſtill unſatisfied. Obſerving that the buſineſs of the Treaſury has been a good deal perplexed as well for want of the Sheriffs and Inſpectors accounts being properly made up and returned to the Office in due time, as by their making only partial payments and theſe through many different hands, without diſtinguiſhing to what particular accounts they are to be applied to the credit of, I ſhould eſteem it even as a favour if they would be more regular and exact in theſe reſpects for the future. If the Gentlemen, High Sheriffs, would be pleaſed to ſettle the accounts for their whole counties with their ſeveral Under Sheriffs and return them altogether to the Office by the times preſcribed by law, it would ſave them, as well as the Treaſurer a vaſt deal of trouble and be a great means of preventing miſtakes and avoiding much confuſion in the buſineſs. I find that ſeveral judgments have been obtained in the General Court againſt different Sheriffs; ſome for the balances due, parts of which are ſtill unpaid; others for the penalties of their bonds, where no accounts were returned, ſome of which are ſtill unſettled; and I alſo obſerve that ſome Sheriffs are in arrear for the depoſitums remaining in their hands. What is the Treaſurer to do in ſuch a ſituation? His duty, as well as that of all other Officers, is plainly pointed out by law. I am ſure it is far from my intention or inclination to give the leaſt unneceſſary trouble or uneaſineſs to any one concerned and I can ſay, with great truth, that the utmoſt of my wiſh is to approve my conduct to thoſe to whom I am accountable.

RO. C. NICHOLAS,

TREASURER.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED, *with or without* NEGROES,

A NEW SAW MILL, 64 feet long, with two ſaws, 25 miles from *Edenton*, on *Chowan* river, where any veſſel may take in her load within half a mile of the mill dam, and go to the dam with 7 feet; alſo 640 acres of land, a ſmall plantation cleared on the river ſide, a houſe 27 by 17, two ſtories high, one brick chimney, and a very fine young orchard. Whoever is inclinable to purchaſe, or rent, may know the terms by applying to the owner in *Edenton*.

CULLEN POLLOK.

To be ſold at *Halifax* Superiour Court, *September* 1ſt, twenty choice country born SLAVES, for ſix months credit, giving bond and judgment, with ſecurity if required. CULLEN POLLOK.

To be SOLD *on* Thurſday *the 14th of* Auguſt, *at the late dwelling-houſe of Doctor* Alexander Jameſon, *deceaſed, in* Blandford, PRINCE GEORGE *county*,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Doctor *Alexander Jameſon*, conſiſting of great variety of houſehold and kitchen furniture, horſes, cattle, medicines (in which are included a freſh aſſortment juſt imported in the *Commerce*, Capt. *Pearon*, from *London*, and never opened) and inſtruments, with all his library of books on various branches of literature, with ſundry Negroes. Alſo to be ſold, or rented, all the houſes and lots belonging to the ſaid eſtate, in the town of *Blandford*.

Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above five pounds, on giving bond and ſecurity to the executor; and all bonds to bear intereſt from the date, that are not diſcharged by the General Court in *October* 1767.

All perſons who have any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to give them in as ſoon as poſſible, and all thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances, or give bonds for the ſame. Thoſe who neglect this notice may depend on being ſued.

John Farquharſon will attend in *Blandford* to take bonds, and all payments made to him will be allowed in diſcount, on producing his receipts.

THOMAS YUILLE, Executor.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, or they may expect that ſuits will be commenced againſt them forthwith.

BENJAMIN WALLER.
THOMAS EVERARD.

To be SOLD *at the* PRINTING OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURG,

SERMONS on the moſt uſeful and important ſubjects, adapted to the family and cloſet. By the Rev. *Samuel Davies*, A. M. late Preſident of the College at *Princetown* in *New Jerſey*.

And to be SOLD *at Mr.* HOLT'*s ſtore, next door to the Printing Office*, Williamſburg,

THE Nature and Neceſſity of REGENERATION, conſidered in a diſcourſe delivered at *Williamſburg*, in *Virginia*; with a dedication to the Epiſcopal Church in that city, containing an apology for Preſbyterians. By CHARLES JEFFERY SMITH, *A. M.*

PETERSBURG, JUNE 25, 1766.

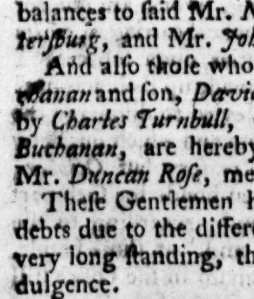
THE ſubſcriber intending to leave the colony in a ſhort time, deſires all perſons indebted by bond, bill, or account, to Meſſ. *Buchanan* and *Simſon*, and *Neil Buchanan*, jun. merchants in *Glaſgow*, in their ſtore in *Peterſburg*, formerly kept by *Neil Buchanan*, jun. immediately to pay off their reſpective balances to ſaid Mr. *Neil Buchanan*, jun. merchant in *Peterſburg*, and Mr. *John Fiſher*, merchant at *Oſborne*'s.

And alſo thoſe who are indebted to Meſſ. *Andrew Buchanan* and ſon, *David Dalyell* and Co. in their ſtores kept by *Charles Turnbull*, *George Turnbull*, and *Turnbull* and *Buchanan*, are hereby requeſted to pay their balances to Mr. *Duncan Roſe*, merchant in *Brunſwick*.

Theſe Gentlemen have now full power to collect the debts due to the different concerns, and as they are all of very long ſtanding, the debitors can expect no further indulgence.

4 ROBERT BAILLIE.

To be SOLD,



THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, on the Weſtern Branch, about 9 miles from *Norfolk* town, containing 250 acres more or leſs, about 60 or 70 acres cleared land, and about 25 acres of good marſh, with a large dwelling-houſe 40 by 20 feet, and a good kitchen, both with brick chimnies, a quarter, ſmoke-houſe, dairy, barns, and ſundry other houſes, an orchard with 250 good apple trees, whereon is a TIDE MILL that can grind from 6 to 8000 buſhels of grain in a year with one pair of ſtones, and has water enough to carry two pair, a good landing to the mill, and ſeveral parts of the plantation have a plenty of oak and pine timber on it; the land is good for any grain, and great part very rich; it is contiguous to the main country road from *Suffolk* to *Norfolk*, and from *Carolina*, and convenient for the *Carolina* drovers to kill beef and pork at, having fine paſturage; great profits may be made by brick and firewood to *Norfolk*, which the ſaid land has great plenty of, and is very convenient to water. Alſo to be ſold ſundry houſehold GOODS, STOCK, *&c.* Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe are deſired to apply at any time before then, as it will not be engaged before that time. In caſe of my abſence from home, they are deſired to apply to *Joſeph Calvert* at *Norfolk*. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, for part of the purchaſe money, by JOHN HOLLOWELL.

N. B. The within to be ſold at private ſale, any time before the 18th of *July*; if not ſold, which the publick will have notice of in the Gazette of that date, it will be ſold at publick ſale on the 28th of ſaid month, and not before, either at publick or private ſale.

Two hundred pounds caſh to be paid at the ſale of the ſaid lands; the remainder in *December*, or longer for part, at *Williamſburg*.

WANTED,

A YOUNG man qualified to act as BAR-KEEPER, that writes a tolerable good hand, and underſtands ſomething of accounts. Such a one, coming well recommended, will meet with proper encouragement from

JOSEPH PULLETT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 4. 1766.

I ACQUAINT the publick that I have ſettled at Mr *Samuel Du Val*'s, in *Henrico* county, where I purpoſe to carry on the FULLING buſineſs in the beſt and cheapeſt manner ever done in this colony, the mill, the dies, &c. being now ready, and in the beſt order; the wool from the neck and ſhoulders is the beſt for the fineſt cloth; all woollen cloth ſhould be wove at leaſt 5 quarters wide. Cloth will be milled, &c. from fourpence to one ſhilling and ſixpence per yard. All thoſe who will favour me with their cuſtom, if they will ſend their cloth to the mill to *Rocket*'s landing, or to *Weſtham*, it ſhall be received, and milled, &c. in the neateſt manner, and with the greateſt deſpatch, and their directions moſt punctually obſerved and followed, by the publick's

Moſt obedient humble ſervant,

MATHEW DICK.

NORFOLK, *July* 1, 1766.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony for five or ſix months. In the mean time, thoſe perſons who have accounts to ſettle with him are deſired to apply to Mr. *John Taylor*, junior, in *Norfolk*; and thoſe who have accounts to ſettle with the ſubſcriber and company are deſired to apply to Mr. *Baſſet Moſely*, and ſaid *John Taylor*.

LEWIS HANSFORD.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt* Thurſday *in* October *next, (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) altogether, or in parcels,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Orange* county, containing 1120 acres; there are pretty good buildings on the plantation, and a very good apple orchard. Alſo the ſtock of cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, and other commodities. The terms will be agreed upon at the day of ſale. 13

PRINCE GEORGE, JUNE 23, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Saturday* laſt, a convict man named RICHARD DAVIS, by trade a watch and clock mender, an *Engliſhman* born, ſpeaks thick, of a ſwarthy complexion, and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on when he went away a Bath beaver coat of a dark colour, with a cape, and bound round with binding, a light blue ſhag veſt, a pair of light coloured drab breeches, an old double breaſted red flannel jacket with black ſpots, petticoat ſkirts, and bound round with ferret, and a green apron of frize. I have ſome reaſon to believe he is gone to *Rappahannock* in a ſchooner which went down the river at the time he was miſſing. All ſhip maſters and others are deſired not to harbour, or employ him, at their peril. Whoever apprehends the ſaid convict, ſo that he may be brought to me at *Blandford*, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, beſides what the law allows.

EDWARD HILL.

N. B. I deſire he may be ſearched, as I expect he may have robbed me of ſome ſilver work and tools, which I have miſſed ſince his elopement. E. HILL.

To be SOLD, *and entered on this fall*,

A TRACT of LAND and PLANTATION, containing 700 acres, lying on both ſides of *Cat Tail* creek, in *Dinwiddie* county, about 13 miles from *Peterſburg*, with all neceſſary houſes for cropping, and freſh ground, both for corn and tobacco, cleared to work 8 hands. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may treat for the ſame with the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

9 HAMLIN EPES.

TAKEN up, on *Shenando*, a bay horſe, about 6 or 7 years old, about 13 hands high, has a hollow back, a long tail, his far hind foot white, and trots and paces; poſted, and appraiſed to 50 s.

JOHN HALL.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a dark gray horſe, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a ſhort ſprig tail and long mane hanging on the off ſide, and branded on the near buttock □, with a daſh through the middle of it; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l. WILLIAM PAGE.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a cheſtnut coloured roan mare, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, marked with a ſmall half crop in each ear, but no brand perceivable; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. 5 s.

MARY CARTER.

KING WILLIAM, JUNE 27, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Saturday* the 21ſt of this month, a Negro man ſlave named POPE; he formerly waited on Mr. *Jerman Baker*, and afterwards on Mr. *James Clark*, who ſold him to me. He is a likely fellow, of a very dark complexion, about 5 feet 5 inches high, and had on when he went away a pair of old blue breeches, and a ſhort brown linen jacket; I do not know whether he carried any other clothes with him or not. I am apprehenſive he will attempt to make his eſcape out of the colony in ſome veſſel, therefore all maſters are deſired to take notice of the ſame. I will give a reward of five pounds to any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid fellow, ſo that I may get him again, in *King William* county; if out of the colony, to be paid in proportion to the trouble.

Tf ROGER GREGORY.

To be SOLD, *at* NORFOLK,

A SHIP on the STOCKS, of the following dimenſions, viz. Sixty three feet keel, twenty three feet beam, nine feet eight inches hold, and four feet four inches between decks; together with the rigging, ſails, cables, anchors, &c. provided for her. She will be completely finiſhed, and ready to launch by the 20th of next month. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhow the ſhip and materials.

4 THOMAS M'CULLOCH.

JUNE 25, 1766.

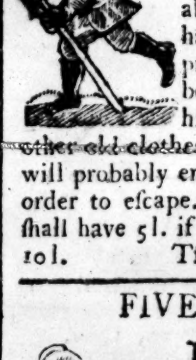
Scheme of a Lottery

FOR diſpoſing of 146 lots of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold.—The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the water, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that ſum and what was given for ſeveral near the water, the unſold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page*'s warehouſes ſtand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield*'s warehouſes ſtand, one other lot only, ſo that there will be but 135 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is propoſed that there ſhall be no more than that number of chances, and conſequently no blanks. The conſideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and ſubſcribing to the ſcheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamſburg*, either in caſh, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be ſoon after the ſubſcription ſhall be completed, of which notice ſhall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas*, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them.

Tf MANN PAGE.

COMMITTED to the publick gaol in *Williamſburg*, a Negro fellow named JAMES, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 40 years old, has on a blue coat with metal buttons, cotton waiſtcoat, light cloth breeches, has five gaſhes of his country mark on each cheek, ſays that he was ſold about ſix years ago by Col. HUNTER, late of *Hampton*, to *David Sallen*, waterman, and came laſt from *Philadelphia*. The owner may have him, on paying charges, of

EDWARD WESTMORE, K. P. G.



HANOVER, *March* 1, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Negro fellow named JOSEE, rather inclined to a yellow than black complexion, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, has a ſour ill natured countenance, and pretends to be a *Spaniard*, by his account born at *Comana*; he carried clothes with him which were new laſt fall, alſo ſome other old clothes; he has been uſed to go by water, and will probably endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, in order to eſcape. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall have 5 l. if taken within the colony, and if out of it 10 l. Tf GEORGE THOMAS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in *October* 1762, a Mulatto woman named VIOLET, about 30 years of age, of a middle ſtature, was born at *Princetown*, in the province of *New Jerſey*, very active, and pretends to be a free woman; ſhe has ſince been ſeen in company with one *James Lock*, ſomewhere upon the *Suſquehanna*, and by information was afterwards, in the year 1764, taken up, and committed to the gaol of *Frederick* town in *Maryland*, on ſuſpicion of her being run away, from whence ſhe is ſaid to have made her eſcape; ſhe then acknowledged that ſhe had belonged to the ſubſcriber, but being impoſed upon by being ſold a ſlave for life, run away, which is only an invention of her's, for ſhe was born a ſlave, and as ſuch was ſold to the ſubſcriber by the executors of her former maſter, one *Edward Bonnell*, late of *Freehold* in the county of *Monmouth*, and province aforeſaid, deceaſed, for the ſum of 90 l. proc. money. She is now ſuppoſed to be ſomewhere in *Maryland*, *Virginia*, or *North Carolina*; ſhe is cunning and artful, and very probably may have changed her name, and will make her eſcape, if taken, unleſs great care is taken to ſecure her. Whoever ſhall take her up, and ſecure her in any gaol or priſon in *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North Carolina*, or elſewhere, ſo that ſhe can be brought home, or ſold there, ſhall have the above reward paid to them by the Printer hereof, or ſubſcriber.

13 PHILIP KEARNY.

PERTH AMBOY, in *New Jerſey*, *March* 16, 1766.

To be SOLD,

THE following tracts of land, *viz.* One tract on which *Amherſt* court-houſe ſtands, containing 7800 acres; another tract containing 3556 acres, lying on *Horſley*'s creek; alſo one other tract containing 1150 acres, on *Harris*'s creek, in the ſaid county: The land will be laid off in lots, as may ſuit the purchaſers. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Caroline*, or to *Zachariah Taliaferro*, near *Amherſt* court-houſe, who will ſhow the land.

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER, at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3 *ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2 *ſ.* each Week after.